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the telephone in these countries and the manner in which the public monopoly has been organized is very closely described. The interrelations of the Federal and Imperial Governments with the state and-municipal authorities, and the co-operating public and commercial organizations who keep the standard of service up to meet public needs are fully discussed. The technical progress is noted in considerable detail, even to the fact that the German Government, profiting no doubt by the example of the private patent-monopoly industries, established in 1899 an experimental laboratory for research and invention. And the relations of the various governments with the armies of telephone employees, the differing policies used to keep them under control, and the method of regulating their political activities are all given a due and normal place in the study.

The very suggestive matter to be found in the many comparisons made freely throughout the work with reference to the conditions in the United States is thoroughly constructive in tone. Telephone rates and telephone development in a comparative sense are discussed with free recourse to illustrations in the United States.

The relations of the technical expert to the social and political organizations concerned are interpreted with an unusual accuracy and sympathy, while the final chapter upon "The Economy of Public Ownership" is not only of value as a summation along the lines of the author's experience but possesses decided interest from the nature of the comparisons made between the different nations with reference to their varying capacities for the conduct of public enterprises in an efficient and well organized manner. The work is rounded out by excellent general and bibliographical indices.

GEORGE D. HARTLEY.

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Kauffman, R. W. *The House of Bondage.* Pp. 480. Price, \$1.35. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co., 1911.

"The conditions with which the House of Bondage deals must be generally understood before they will be improved" writes John D. Rockefeller, Jr., after experience as foreman of the White Slave Traffic Grand Jury whose findings take the twelve last pages of this book.

As to the book's interest there cannot be two opinions. If false it would be interesting. Being true to life in its individual incidents, if somewhat misleading in its general impression, its unusual interest is enhanced by the fact that it is almost the only discussion of the social evil so dressed and so endorsed that it is possible to have it on one's desk.

As to the book's influence there can be and are several diverse opinions. So convinced of its educational value is Mr. Rockefeller that he has sent copies to a large number of shapers of public opinion, particularly to educators. I heard a city official of vast responsibility say that it was "one of the most helpful books ever written." While welcoming it as one of many much needed efforts to "make the whole nation think," I have regretted several elements in it and frankly question whether its net result is to make us see

more truthfully either the social evil and traffic in white slaves or their remedies.

It puts into the life of one country girl typical experiences of a great number of girls who go by different routes to lives of shame. The majority of readers will probably gain the impression that the beginning of prostitution is forced detention; that it is so hard as not to be worth while for fallen women really desiring it, to reinstate themselves as honest and respectable wage earners; that less is done than is being done to prevent the fall and to redeem the fallen; that once having entered on "the life" it is but a matter of three or five years when "youth, hope, purity, strength, beauty, the ability to work, even lust and hate . . . will be dead beyond possibility of resurrection;" that the wages of this particular sin is certain death.

Yet the more discriminating reader will be impressed with the fact that "Mary," who for fiction purposes is the composite white slave, is surrounded from beginning to end with men and women who have just as many reasons for being unhappy, yet who for some reason use their contact with vice as a stepping stone to the lucrative business of "Madame," to preferment in department stores or to political advancement.

I know of no other place where the student of sociology, the public school teacher charged with giving right social standards to boys and girls, editors and ministers who have occasion to comment upon the social evil, business men tempted to pay starvation wages, men and women still dazzled by the so-called Bohemian life of great cities, can get so vivid a picture of the daily routine of so-called fallen women. Yet in spite of this service I believe the book leads away from rather than toward the constructive work that must be done in our great cities to reduce the social evil and other evils just as truly social of which it is but one expression. The alliance of the police department with general inefficiency is worse than its alliance with the social evil. To legalize unsanitary and unjust working conditions is worse than to legalize and regulate the social evil. To traffic in untruths about social conditions, philanthropic effort, obligation of the rich to the poor and of the strong to the weak is worse than to traffic in white slaves. To try to cure the social evil by no matter how intelligent and persistent methods concentrated on it is certain to fizzle if we fail to deal intelligently and efficiently with the more comprehensive agencies of civilization of which the white slave traffic represents but one of many breakdowns.

The "House of Bondage," the Rockefeller Grand Jury presentment, Clifford G. Roe's book "Panders and Their White Slaves" and the report of the Vice Commission of Chicago all fail in my judgment to state truly and to emphasize the other ninety-five per cent of the police department's work, the other ninety-five per cent of the health department's work and the other ninety-five per cent of the public's obligation to have facts on which to base government action. So long as philanthropists, educators and social workers feel that unpaid volunteer service is better than paid public service; that schools are too good to be in politics; that government business must always be incompetent; that it is justifiable to give more thought to fractions of problems represented by private agencies than to the one hundred per cent

of these problems assumed by government, so long will there be soil for nourishing the white slave traffic. But even if this judgment is correct, it does not substract from the interest and possible temporary helpfulness of "The House of Bondage."

WILLIAM H. ALLEN.

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Kennan, K. K. *Income Taxation.* Pp. viii, 347. Price, \$3.50. Milwaukee: Burdick & Allen, 1910.

The author's purpose has been to prepare a book which would deal with the material relating to the income tax in the different countries of the world. The task is a difficult one if carried out by a thoroughly scientific and scholarly method, but the author has followed the method of paraphrasing the law, which forces the reader to be content with references to articles, reports and secondary sources rather than the actual law upon the points under discussion. This leaves in the mind of the reader a sense of uncertainty joined with a feeling that the author did not have, in the majority of cases, the full sources for his study. This feeling is increased rather than lessened by the chapters on definitions at the opening of the book and the summary at the close. In both the reader is impressed with the frankness of the author, but not with his clearness of conviction. These chapters suffer by comparison with the recent volume of Suret on "Theorie de l'Import Progressive."

To close this brief summary without a further statement would be unfair to the author. To the man seeking material which will give him a general outline of what has been done in the field of the income tax, as well as enable him to reach some conclusion, the book has value, but for the student who is looking for the text and citations of the law, as well as the most recent figures (1908 is the latest), the volume will prove something of a disappointment.

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Le Rossignol, J. E., and Stewart, W. D. *State Socialism in New Zealand.* Pp. xi, 311. Price, \$1.50. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1911.

For years both the advocates and the opponents of the extension of governmental activities have looked upon New Zealand as a sort of social betterment experimental station, and it has been the experience of that country which has supplied the data for a considerable portion of our literature dealing with the success or failure of certain social reform measures. Students have been loath to accept the extravagant and partisan statements of the various authors, and have continued to hope that some day a reliable and unprejudiced study of the politico-economic conditions existing in that country might be made by a competent investigator. The closest approximation to that ideal is the lately published "State Socialism in New Zealand" by Prof. J. E. Le Rossignol of the Department of Economics at the University of Denver and Mr. W. D. Stewart, a barrister of Dunedin, New Zealand.